

# Newport

# Daily News.

VOL. XXII.—No. 108

NEWPORT, R. I. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON APRIL 22, 1868

Single Copies Three Cents

## The Newport Daily News

is published by

DAVIS & PITMAN,  
At No. 13 Church Street,

Terms \$6.00 Per Annum.

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Special Notices will be charged one-third more than the regular advertising rates.

All bills are payable quarterly.

L. T. DAVIS.

## TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY.

OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILWAY.  
NEW LINE OPEN TO BOSTON,  
(Via Tiverton)

ON AND AFTER MIDDAY, APRIL 13, 1868, TRAINS  
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Trains leave Newport

For Boston at 1:00 and 1:45 p. m., and

4:00 p. m.

Providence 2:45 a. m., 3:45 a. m., 3:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m.

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# NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1859

## FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

### The Wastes of Society.

All the money expended for intoxicating drinks, tobacco in any form, in gambling and in vicious indulgences of any kind, is wasted and worse than wasted. All the labor and talent expended in producing and vending liquor and tobacco, or which is directly, or indirectly employed in gambling, or other vices, is lost to community. These losses are far greater burdens upon our city than are our municipal, State and national taxes combined. The indirect losses consequent upon indulgence of the practices to which we have adored by diverting capital from useful employment, and incapacitating men for mental and physical labor is a large element in the account.

Then there are other wastes which embrace all the labor and capital employed in producing and vending those numerous productions, which are not useful to the people, or beneficial to the State. The prevalence of these wastes is universal; they pervade our domestic economy, enter into our food and our raiment, the education of our children, and every state of our existence. They even invade the sanctuary dedicated to the service of God, and contaminate our religion.

If the people of this country would avoid these wastes and would go to work, we should have no more complaints of high prices or of the great burden of the national debt.

How disgusting it is to the thoughtful person to see a young man, or a young woman in good health doing nothing but wasting the proceeds of the labor of a worthy and industrious father, and contributing nothing to their own support, or advancement in life, living as if they were born to no other end, but to waste the products of the labor of others.

It is labor alone, which can make one respectable. The man that will add nothing to the resources of the State is but dead wood on the face of the body politic, to be supported by the proceeds of the labor of others. He adds nothing to the public weal, and when he is removed from earth, the community will cease to be burdened with his support. It does not change the case, that such an one lives upon the proceeds of the labor of a father, or mother, or aunt, or wife. It is the duty of every able-bodied person to support himself by his own labor; and if he does not, the quicker the world is rid of him the better for the world.

### Railroad Monopolies.

The public attention has been for the last two weeks more directly interested in the matter of railroad monopolies than ever before. The effort of Mr. Vanderbilt to control New York, and even control shippers of freight to banish the use of the Hudson River, which nature seems to have formed for that purpose, has attracted general attention. The conviction seems to rest on most minds that the whole subject needs careful watching, and that no overwhelming corporations be allowed to spring into existence. As is well said by one of our exchanges, New Jersey for many years has been considered a mere appendage of the Camden and Amboy Railroad; Pennsylvania and Illinois, though more resolute, have hitherto been very obedient to the commands of their great central companies; the Central Pacific is trying to secure California, and has so far succeeded that it now owns all the railways in the State, save two and these are expected soon to join the monopoly; and elsewhere the same spirit is exhibited and the same intentions manifest. This condition of affairs should alarm even those inveterate conservatives who believe in letting things take their own course, for it is evident that unless checked, the natural course of railroad affairs will make a few great companies the monopoly of the United States, whose ex-treces will be disastrous to the industry, the commerce and the politics of the Nation.

There is no interest which demands such careful watching by the National and the State Legislatures, there is not one which requires to be so often reminded that it exists for the people and not the people for it, as the railroad interest. All railroads exist by the authority of the people. They hold their privileges and powers by virtue of charters which were granted in order that the people might enjoy superior facilities of trade and intercourse. The stockholders build and manage the roads for their pecuniary gain, and too often ignore the end for which the State granted to them a charter. It is natural that a moneyed institution should be moved by a desire to increase its dividends, but it is just as natural that the people, whose primary purpose in creating these chartered companies was to facilitate trade and intercourse, should be vexed when they find these children of their generosity refusing to serve the end of their creation and obeying only the promptings of a narrow self interest.

No one has a right to complain if the people, in the exercise of their sovereignty, should decree new laws in order to check imperial authority which threatens to crush out private interest and to control even the National and State Legislatures. The people of the United States have a greater interest in the various railroads than their stockholders have, and our railroad laws should be so revised and our railroad policy so changed and improved that they will secure to all the inhabitants of the land reasonable and cheap facilities of trade and intercourse, and confine railroad directors to their legitimate work, which is the carrying of freight and passengers, and not the government of the State or the making of fortunes by contracts and stock speculations.

**Labor News.**—The journeymen carpenters of Brooklyn, New York, want an increase of wages. They contend that they should have four dollars per day, and should not work more than eight hours. An English gentleman lately refused to give a letter to one of his servant girls because it was directed to her as "Miss" So-and-so. He thought it was not "Miss" prepared for her name.

### Abyssinian Incident.

The interview between Gen. Naper and the Abyssinian Prince Kassal, of Tigre, was very unique. The British General rode to the place of meeting on an elephant, an unusual circumstance. The Abyssinians have never succeeded in taming, thereby intending to impress Kassal with a sense of British skill and power. They went through the usual salutations, neither understanding the other, then entered the tent with the staff officers. Kassal is a young man of thirty-five years of age. His face, of a dark olive color, is intellectual, but he wears a careworn and wearied expression, which justifies his statement that he did not desire power, but that it was thrust upon him by the people of Tigre. He wore the Abyssinian costume, a white robe or tunic, embroidered with crimson, round his body; and the lowered silk shirt which marks those high in office around the king. His dark black hair was arranged in careful plait, which were drawn back from the forehead, and tied by a piece of ribbon around the back of the neck. He was presented with a double-barreled rifle, and some glass goblets, treated to a review and some port wine, and induced to promise protection and supplies to the British troops. On the return visit Gen. Naper was surprised at the discipline and skill of Kassal's troops, which were reviewed before him. He was treated to some bread and beer, and presented with a lion skin and war trappings, and a gray mule, which he rode back to camp. Kassal hinted that he would like Theodore's place after that sovereign had been killed, but General Naper declined to promise.

### Pravitelet.

**BOLD AND VILAINOUS ROBBERY.**—About two o'clock, Monday morning, a gang of five villains approached the house of Mr. Squire Fisk, at Pleasant View, and committed one of the most villainous robberies that has occurred in this locality for many years. The gang at first entered the house by the back door, but the inside doors being fastened, and some of the family being there, they—the robbers—went out and arrayed themselves in front of the house and demanded a contribution of money, which was refused; whereupon the leader of the gang taking deliberate aim at Mr. Fisk, who sat nearly behind the stove, discharged his pistol, the ball from which pierced the window pane, and one side of the stove, when his force became spent, to which fact Mr. Fisk is indebted for his life. Mrs. Fisk, perceiving that the robbers meant business, gave them a small sum of money; but after a short conference the villains declared the sum too small for their purpose, and demanded more. These proceedings were repeated three different times, when Mr. Fisk declared the stock of funds exhausted. After a short consultation, the robbers informed Mrs. Fisk that they felt perfectly friendly towards her, but desired her to give them two watches, which request was stoutly refused; whereupon the gang placed themselves, one before each window with a leveled pistol, and threatened to murder every person in the house, if the watches were not forthcoming. The watches were produced, after which claims for each of the watches were demanded; but the gang were stoutly convinced by the protestations of all the family present, that there were no claims in the house, and withdrew their demand. The villains finding that they had reached the end of their rope, took their departure, declaring that they entertained for Mrs. Fisk, and all members of the family, the most friendly feelings possible. Mr. Fisk is a crippled old gentleman, with a little property, and repairs watches for an occupation. The money taken amounted to \$25, together with two watches. The gang numbered five, and there is evidence that one of them was a woman; they appeared to know the family and called them all by name; they were all without coats, and each had a long pistol, with a pistol-barrel. The villains remained at and about the house about two hours, but at the first indications of daylight, left immediately.

### Jeff Davis Won't Be An Exile.

Some of the Southern papers have taken quite seriously the sarcastic advice of the New York *Herald* to Jefferson Davis that he go into voluntary exile. They advise him to do no such thing. One of the more effusively laudatory of these reminds us of the fearful utterances of Mrs. Micawber that she never, never would desert Mr. Micawber:

"Mr. Davis will not be a fugitive. He will not personally so decide; but people would not have it so. No! even though they knew and he that a certain death awaited him to fly. True that the victim of our punishment has borne in his own person the torture designed to discipline a nation—but it is also true that he represents the courage and the honor of his people. He bears their cross, he wears their crown. Rather had this conquered race seen their chosen chief find a martyr's fate than have him display a momentary weakness."

This is rather good, says the Boston *Advertiser*, considering where and in what plight the chosen chief was found and captured three years ago.

**A SWINDLE.**—Another New York humbug has been exploded. It was called the "Juvenile Guardian Society," and it has been in existence for about ten years, with alleged schools in different parts of the city, a university, three industrial schools, a half-dozen mission schools, and as many more Sabbath schools—all of which, upon investigation, proved to be perfect myths. For the past ten years the State had actually donated \$10,000 a year for a support, and that sum had been drawn annually by one man, he professing to be doing an immense amount of good with it for poor youth. The whole thing has proved to be a barefaced swindle. There are no such schools as he represents, no missions and no university. The ass is severely censured upon by the press.

**Labor News.**—The journeymen carpenters of Brooklyn, New York, want an increase of wages. They contend that they should have four dollars per day, and should not work more than eight hours. An English gentleman lately refused to give a letter to one of his servant girls because it was directed to her as "Miss" So-and-so. He thought it was not "Miss" prepared for her name.

### About Home.

**ON THE WATER.**—The Providence Herald says the steamers Bay Queen and Canonicus had a "little brush" coming up the bay Monday morning. The Bay Queen maintained her right to the sovereign name which she bears, by out-paddling the Canonicus. But the Canonicus is a fine old craft, notwithstanding.

**JOHN B. GARDNER.**—This distinguished lawyer is to be in Providence on Friday evening when he will give one of his infatuating orations, which justifies his statement that he did not desire power, but that it was thrust upon him by the people of Tigre.

He wore the Abyssinian costume, a white robe or tunic, embroidered with crimson, round his body; and the lowered silk shirt which marks those high in office around the king.

His dark black hair was arranged in careful plait, which were drawn back from the forehead, and tied by a piece of ribbon around the back of the neck.

**AN INVESTIGATOR.**—A woman is engaged soliciting money from our citizens under the forged endorsement of the Overseer of the Poor.

The paper is signed, "Sylvester Hazard," simply, the woman explaining the error by saying "he forgot to put in the R." All persons are warned by advertisement in another column, against giving her assistance.

**A TANCER TO A GOON MAN.**—There are men whose value, importance and influence we do not fully feel till they are taken away. Then we learn, by the great void they leave in the community and our affections, what a place they filled. One such has lately passed from us, as we say, but he has really come nearer to us than he was in visible presence. How quick he was, and yet how efficient; how courageous, and yet how gentle; how truthful, and yet how interesting; how modest and yet manly; childlike and heroic—many and many a time he would the circle whose eyes may fall on this tribute, will long remember with admiring regret. A true and brave soldier of his country, of truth, and of the Cross, he sank under the weight of burdens too great for one of a far more rugged frame than his weak and slender one.

But these words of affectionate remembrance are written chiefly to introduce one particular and as it now seems to us, almost prophetic incident. At the last Sunday School Concert of the Unitarian Church in which he was present, this highly talented rose and recited in a tone of touching tenderness, the following lines, found under the pillow of a dead soldier in the hospital at Port Royal. Little did we dream that he was breathing out his own grave song. But as they came back to us with the remembrance of the fine and almost feminine voice in which they were uttered, they sound like his own half-consciously dictated dirge and requiem:

I lay me down to sleep;

With little thought or care,

Whether my walking fail

Me here or there,

A bowed and burdened head

That only asks to rest,

Unquestioning upon

A loving breast.

This good right hand forgets

Its erring now;

To march the weary march

I know not how.

I am not eager, bold,

Nor strong;—all that is past!

I'm ready to do,

At last!—at last!

My half day's work is done,

And that was all my part:

I give a patient God

A patient heart,

And grasp his banner still,

Though all the blue be dim,

The stripes, no less than stars,

Lead after him.

These who remember him in the home when the country call'd her sons to arm, till tall form and firm step moving so easily and resolutely in the ranks of freedom; and who remember the soldier as a scholar again and a teacher, and as a peaceful citizen equally brave for truth and right, patient and meek and persistent in duty, will feel how truly he might, in these last days of his life, have appropriated to himself the dying soldier's words:

"I'm really not to do at last!—at last!"

We may well conceive, how hard it was for one in the fulness of manhood and of so many bright and busy purposes of usefulness to learn this lesson (which we all sooner or later have to learn)—but he did learn it at the hands of "the Great Teacher Death."

The light of such a life, so pure and true, and faithful, and friendly to all the nobler interests of humanity, is not gone out—nor is it gone up and gone in, to shine forever in the firmament which arches over our earthly pathway and goes along with us to the certain end of an uncertain pilgrimage. They that weep shall share in the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn away to lightlessness as the stars forever and ever!

Can we mourn for him? No—only for ourselves, if we are not ready to follow him.

"How shall we mourn thee? with a lofty trust,

Our life's immortal birthright from above!

With a glad faith, whose eye, to track the Just,

Through shades and mysteries lifts a glance of love,

And yet can weep!—for nature thus delighted

The friend that leaves us, though for happier shores.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The people of our neighboring city are moving with reference to the next Municipal election. A large meeting, irrespective of party, has already been held and others are likely to follow. There seems to be a feeling among some that present officers are extravagant of the people's money while others think that they are only expending an progressive, and that the expenditures are a good investment. In our opinion the people of Providence will have hard work to find a better man for Mayor than Thomas A. Doyle.

**A SWINDLER.**—Another New York humbug has been exploded. It was called the "Juvenile Guardian Society," and it has been in existence for about ten years, with alleged schools in different parts of the city, a university, three industrial schools, a half-dozen mission schools, and as many more Sabbath schools—all of which, upon investigation, proved to be perfect myths. For the past ten years the State had actually donated \$10,000 a year for a support, and that sum had been drawn annually by one man, he professing to be doing an immense amount of good with it for poor youth. The whole thing has proved to be a barefaced swindle. There are no such schools as he represents, no missions and no university. The ass is severely censured upon by the press.

No one has a right to complain if the people of the State or the people for it, as the railroad interest. All railroads exist by the authority of the people. They hold their privileges and powers by virtue of charters which were granted in order that the people might enjoy superior facilities of trade and intercourse. The stockholders build and manage the roads for their pecuniary gain, and too often ignore the end for which the State granted to them a charter. It is natural that a moneyed institution should be moved by a desire to increase its dividends, but it is just as natural that the people, whose primary purpose in creating these chartered companies was to facilitate trade and intercourse, should be vexed when they find these children of their generosity refusing to serve the end of their creation and obeying only the promptings of a narrow self interest.

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